THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1189.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

FOR SALE,

A Young Negro Man,

About 25 years of age; who has been accustomed to House Business, but will answer very well for the field, or other labor.—Enquire of the Printer.

March 1, 1804.

Take Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for a Negro Girl, named NELLY, the property of Mr. John D. Johnson, late of Charlotte and now hired by Mr. Owen Haskins of Prince Edward County, as she is under a conveyance, to secure the payment of a debt from Mr. Johnson to me.

John L. Lesueur.

Richmond, March 1st, 1804.

RICHMOND

James River Company.

THE Members of the *RICHMOND JAMES RIVER COMPANY*, are requested to attend a Meeting of the Company, to be held at the COUNTING HOUSE of *Puckett Pollard & Johnson*, in the City of Richmond, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the Commissioners.

Robert Pollard.

March 2d, 1804. (3t)

TO RENT,

IN the Federal City, of which immediate possession will be given, that large and convenient three-story

BRICK HOUSE,

Near the treasury office, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Rhodes as a Tavern. The stand as such is so well known that it is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of it. For terms apply to the Subscriber near George Town College.

Mary Anne Fenwick.

March 2d, 1804.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the assistance of Mr. Wood, in order to instruct the young gentlemen of his school in the various branches of the Mathematicalc Sciences, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. For this purpose, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewise assist in superintending the other branches of literature taught in the School.

Mr. BLAIR being desirous that the youth entrusted to his charge, should make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the sciences, has resolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and these will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into separate classes, so that each individual may receive the same attention and benefit, as if he were under the instruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

Taken up,

BY John Wise, near the upper end of Goochland county,

A STEER,

of a brown color, with a white face and some white under the belly—mark'd with a crop in the right ear, and a fox in the left—about five years old—appraised to sixteen dollars and ninety six cents, before me.

ARCH. DUKINS.

21*st May*, 1803.

SEEDS.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received a supply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, Ryegrass, and Timothy, Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the last summer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Assortment of

PEAS, LETTUCE,
BEANS, RADISHES,
CABBAGE, &c.

From *London*, per the ship *Shepherdess*, now selling at his Seed Store, Main-street.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Herou's, Shockœ Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia: to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all.

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,

Manager for John Taylor, Esq. at Gwinfield.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at Hanover Town, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, from 12 *to* 15 *very*

LIKELY NEGROES,

BELONGING to the estate of John White, dec. late of King William county, to discharge the balance of a judgment obtained by Archibald Govan's executors against said dec'd. as security for the late Carter Braxton, Esq. dec. Among those Negroes are several boys and girls, and two or three fellows.

The Administrator.

King William, February 14th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT I have committed the entire management and transaction of my business to my brother Robert B Payne of Columbia, and county of Fluvanna, and authorised him, and him only, to settle and adjust on my behalf the debts owing to or by the estate of Richard Cocke, late of Fluvanna.—Accordingly to him the said Robert B. Payne those having claims upon the said estate will bring them forward for adjustment; and those indebted to it, make payment, which they are requested to do without delay.

POLLEY J. COCKE,
Executrix of Richard Cocke, dec.

Fluvanna, 16th Feb. 1804.

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. IV.

Common fame, and individual clamor has taught us, that there are many opulent and influential men who are opposed to the establishment of the Bank of Virginia. Altho' these several opponents unite in their grand scheme of opposition, they are actuated by very different motives. It is necessary that the public should be informed of some of these, so that comparing and examining the causes for opposition, every one may know the extent of the influence which any particular objection ought to have.

I shall bring before the readers several different descriptions of opponents, who are most influential. My observations are not intended to inflict the slightest wound, or afford the smallest censure against any body. Every man is certainly justifiable to employ his capital in the most profitable manner, and likewise to perpetuate his profits if he can. If the people of Virginia are so benighted, and so indolent, that nothing will induce them to exercise their reason and their resources, to promote their own and their country's interest, then the opponents to the Bank will succeed, and the writer of these remarks will have no other consolation, than the consciousness of having performed his duty, to his conscience and to his country.

The first and most important of these confederated opponents consist of factious politicians, who see in the establishment of the Bank the restoration of harmony and social confidence. They see by this event an end to the hopes of a political revolution, which may, per chance, give them promotion. Like skilful players, who shuffle the cards to get the trumps, so these intriguers oppose the bank, and for the same reason would oppose every thing else, which might tranquilize and reconcile contending factions. The writer of this believes that the establishment of the Bank will be the epoch of social happiness and national or political greatness. He believes that it will operate as a cement, by which men of all classes and nations will be firmly united, and that a common interest will be more likely to produce mutual confidence and general strength, than can be hoped from the political dogmas of opposing demagogues.

The second class of opponents consists of rich and regular merchants, who have firm and respectable establishments and connections in Europe; who appropriate all their time and sufficient capital to carry on a safe and lucrative trade. Never dealing to the extent of their capitals, always retaining the command of large sums of ready money, they have it in their power not only to purchase as extensively as they please, but to get the choice of the market. By this means, the merchant who possesses these advantages carries on his trade without interruption or a rivalship which can impede his views or lessen his profits. Is it reasonable to expect, that such a man will give up his advantages if he can keep them? On the other hand, is it not reasonable to expect that he will oppose, step by step, the establishment of an institution which will give him fifty, perhaps an hundred competitors. There is nothing dishonorable in the opposition of such persons. Their business is to make the most of their capitals. This can only be done by judicious purchases and profitable sales. And these will be endangered if the Bank should be established. My business is to shew the case, and to procure the competitors, because by doing so I shall serve my country.

The third description consists of persons who, like Leviathans, would, if they could, swallow the world. Money is their God. They use it in every way, by which profits can be made. With a niggardly hand they will scatter a few pieces of gold, and by and by they will reap their profits, with a heart, which listens to no excuse, and with a hand that stops at no oppression or destruction. As the keen eyed vulture which flies above, casts her piercing eye on the objects below, and viewing her prey, darts with the rapidity of lightning, upon every object into which she can force her fatal talons.

It is in vain to attempt to prove to a man of this class, that the establishment of the Bank will assist him in his business, or that it will promote the welfare of the state. He knows well enough that the circulation of four million of dollars, by the instrumentality of the Bank, which may be borrowed at six per cent. per annum, will put it out of his power to lend his money at six per cent. per month; will also diminish those necessities which compel other men to become willing victims to self-destruction; and he calculates with fearful anticipation the difference between gaining ten or twelve per cent. and the prospects of losing harvests which may give profits of 100 per cent. He foresees in the establishment of the Bank these sudden and certain consequences, and he of course becomes a positive and clamorous foe against the institution.

The fourth class consists of persons, who make very surely and very honorably, large profits by purchasing the produce of the country. They pay always ready money. They gather by degrees quantities of tobacco, flour, wheat, corn, &c. and then sell upon short credit at an advance of 10, 20, or 25 per cent.—and when their money is received, again they go through the same train of buying and selling. Every dealer of this sort, foresees, in the establishment of the Bank, a number of competitors, whereby the necessities of the planter will not compel him to sell to a few, who can easily conspire for the purpose of insuring their own profits against these useful and needy people. It is therefore to be expected that they will, as far as they can, oppose and defeat the institution.

The fifth class consists of men of great and vigorous credit, and active capitals, who seek to procure, as fast as they can, substantial landed estates. Every year brings some of these into the market. A purchaser of this description meets with little or no competition, and purchases at half the value.—The establishment of a Bank will create the means by which there may be, and no doubt will be, a competition in every sale. This will defeat the chance of a cheap bargain. The conduct of this class is natural and justifiable. Every body knows, that all prudent men will purchase estates as cheap as they can. It is the business of the seller to get as much as he can. If he is compelled to sell, and there is but one man who possesses the will & the means to purchase, the seller is obliged to yield to his terms. Men of this kind are well satisfied with the state of things which exist. They see in the establishment of a Bank the destruction of their advantages. It is their business to preserve these advantages; and it is the business of the politician, the legislator and the philanthropist, to destroy them. This will be done by the establishment of a Bank. This they and I both very well know. Hence their opposition, and my recommendation. The people will judge between us; and, as they wish our different and contending views to fail or succeed, so will they conduct themselves.

The sixth class consists of men who have acquired the reputation of possessing a great deal of money. This character is highly gratifying to their feelings, to their pride, and contributes considerably to their interest. They know well that the opinion is a delusion; and they take very good care to continue it by the prudence of their plans and the caution of their dealings. They risque nothing—they jeopardize nothing—they preserve a stoical sameness through the countless occurrences, which rise, advance, mature and vanish. One man springs into wealth; another will sink into poverty. They pass by these stoicks, like meteors in every direction, and nothing moves them from their plans, nothing will induce them to resque their credit, or the dearly beloved reputation of being deemed money holders. Men of this description foresee that the establishment of the Bank will diminish their consequence. They are called upon by a thousand tongues, not to lend their money to individuals, but to promote a public institution which promises general benefit. They see no present benefit to themselves, because they have it not in their power to take many shares. They see no future advantage to themselves, but rather a diminution of personal influence. Hence, therefore, they unite in the opposition, and add their voices to the cry of discontent. These persons are better calculated than all others to extend a prejudice. The public do not know the truth, and believing that every man who really possessed money would invest it in the Bank, if the institution pleased him, concludes that the opposition proceeds from objections to the charter, and not from inability to subscribe.

The seventh class consists of persons who, having acquired ample and vigorous credit, have it in their power to obtain from others large sums of money upon legal interest, subject to be called for upon short notice. In this way they gather a large capital. This money they use by loans to others at high premiums secured by deposits, and thus obtain, by their dealings upon the capital of others, very considerable gains. If the Bank should be established, these dealers would be undone; because the persons who had lent the money would very probably claim it for the purpose of subscription; to pay it might exhaust their coffers. And although all might be punctually paid, yet it would deprive some people of a profitable source of gain; and it might also weaken the benefits of their credit, by bringing other capitals into market, by lessening the chances of getting premiums, &c. The opposition of such men is natural. They will listen to no political argument. They know that the institution will be ruinous to them, and they seek their own preservation by preventing it. Is not this true?

The eighth class consists of certain individuals of proud, haughty, insolent, tyrannical, unfeeling ferociousness, who delight in the helpless sorrows, and cries for pity and mercy, which are often, too often ejaculated by the victim of misfortune, or by the widow'd mother of helpless and smiling babes. Following the precepts and principles of their patron Shylock, they look with rapacious eye at the foot of the execution, or at the condition of a bond. To the cries for mercy, to tears of disconsolation, to the melting apostrophe, Spare! Oh spare my little ones!—at least until the winter is past—until the snow is melted—until the frost is gone—until the pleasant and heart-cheering spring returns——yes, all these are answered by the scowling of an eye, which delights in misery and wretchedness, and without deigning to offer the smallest drop of consolation, the unfortunate mother is compelled to drink the bitter cup to the very dregs. Will such a man as this, give his aid or approbation to the establishment of an institution, which will compel him to lose any part of those *delightful* advantages, which have been just described? He knows well, that the whole condition of society will be bettered by the establishment of the Bank, and that the occasions which will occur, of playing the tyrant will either greatly diminish, or entirely disappear. Ought a man like this to be encouraged? Is he not the common enemy of his kind? And will not the establishment of a Bank contribute greatly to deprive him of his oppressive advantages? Here humanity interferes, and every one who rejoices in the happiness of his fellow creatures, will embrace with joy, and promote with promptitude, an institution which may save the feeble and innocent from misery and destruction. If this picture and these facts and consequences are true; if the Bank will tend to lessen or soften them, 'tis easy to trace the motives of the opposition. It is the duty of society in its collective character to counteract it.

The ninth class consists of many excellent characters, both natives and Europeans, who fear that the public influence in voting for directors will bring persons into that important trust, who have nothing to recommend them except their political clamour; that loans will be made to others of the same description from the same motives, and that therefore there will be danger in risking their money. They also think that, if nothing is done until the next assembly, the bill will be rendered less exceptionable in this respect. Having already ex-

plained my opinion fully, as to the rights of the state and the probable conduct of the representative, 'tis needless to repeat it. I do not condemn those persons. Opinion is the natural consequence of reflection; and 'tis as impossible for us to disbelieve what we see or know, as it is to believe what we please. By offering this olive branch to them, I acquire a right to ask another of them in return.

The tenth class consists of persons who have no particular motive, or interest; and join in the cry, because 'tis fashionable to do so, or because they may appear to be of some consequence; and what is more remarkable, they make the most noise. They catch a few words from some cautious opponent, who pursues his views while he attempts to conceal them, quite satisfied if the institution becomes unpopular, whether he shall or shall not have the credit of having suggested the objection. No man, who is only five feet four inches high, deserves public punishment, because he is not a grenadier: so likewise no blame is attributable to the multitudes who do not chuse to investigate difficult questions, or whose minds or capacities do not fit them for the task. The writer of this remark only means to prevail upon the reader to consider the subject as it really is. He will find upon examination, that although there are many opponents, the motives and influence of their objections, when weighed in the scales of impartiality, do not deserve the congregated weight which they appear to have acquired. And no doubt that many of these, when they perceive the extent of evil which the establishment of the Bank may cure, and the extent of benefit which it will produce, will change their position. They will recollect, that although they may owe something to the pride of opinion, and much to their interest, that they also owe much to the general happiness of mankind, and to the prosperity of their native or adopted country, whose cause is now submitted to public consideration.

CANDIDUS.

(To be continued in our next.)

(By Authority.)

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the inverytended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Mrs. TROUIN

HAS the honor of informing her Friends and the Public that she intends to open a SCHOOL, in which Young Ladies will be carefully instructed in the French Language. They will likewise be taught the following useful and elegant branches of Education, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing and plain Work; Drawing, Embroidery, Cyphering, Marking, History and Geography. Young Ladies from the country boarded on the following terms—150 dollars, each lady to find her own bedding.

Mr. TROUIN respectfully assures those parents who may honor her with their confidence, that her whole and individual attention shall be devoted to her pupils, being solicitous to render their studies equally pleasing and profitable.

Richmond, March 6, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	36*s to* 38*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6*s6 to* 7*s do.*
Flour, superfine	39*s do.*
Corn,	22*s6 to* 24*s do.*
Hemp, Clean	50*l to* 55*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3*s6* 3*s9 d.*
Bacon,	8*d to* 9*d do.*

☞ A FREEHOLDER of Hanover County in our next.

—MARRIED—

On Monday evening last, Mr JAMES HEAD LYNCH, to Miss POLLY PERLEY, both of this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk to his friend in Richmond, dated Feb. 25, 1804.

"Before this letter can reach Richmond, you will have heard of the melancholy accident, which has laid a great part of this place in ruins. No description, however, can convey an adequate idea of the dreadful scene which we witnessed. All that part of the town comprised between the river, Market-street, Main-street, and a line drawn from the Main-street at the Exchange Coffee-House to the river, (with the exception of the Exchange Coffee-House itself, and a few brick houses in its vicinity) is now completely destroyed, and presents to view only a frightful forest of tottering chimnies. The fire commenced on the extremity of Maxwell's wharf, and from the materials of the buildings and their proximity, spread with irresistable violence and rapidity towards the town. Some efforts were made to stop its progress by blowing up some of the houses. Unfortunately the experiment was on too small a scale to produce the desired effect. Some men lost their lives by the explosion, and others were severely wounded. Among the latter is Mr. George Tucker of Richmond, who received a severe cut over his eye, and a wound on his thigh—but neither, I am informed by Doctor Barraud, is dangerous. My escape was a narrow one. Seeing the match put to the train, I had just time to jump into a house, before the explosion, and saw a man killed within ten feet of me. This system of blowing up houses was afterwards adopted with great success on the Main-street. The great apprehension was, that the fire would cross the street, in which case the whole town must have been destroyed.—It was prevented, by blowing up the whole row of houses (on the side next the fire) from the corner of Market street, to the corner opposite Mr. Wheeler's.

"Several vessels lying at anchor in the river, took fire in their rigging, from sparks carried thro' the air. Others, unable to get clear of the docks, fell a prey to the devouring element. Of this number, a brig and schooner, enveloped in flames, floated from the dock, and impelled by wind and tide, drove through the midst of the shipping; the schooner went ashore at the Hospital Point, without doing any damage; but the brig, hissing through the briny wave, took a different direction, and meeting a sloop and a brig, involved them in the same common ruin—thence passing over to Portsmouth, destroyed a large ship laying at the wharf, and greatly endangered the town itself.

"The surface of the river covered with bales of cotton, barrels of flour, puncheons of rum, pipes of wine, &c. &c.—the burning ships, like floating volcanoes, moving on in terrible majesty, and threatening with fiery destruction the surrounding vessels—the awful roaring of the winds—the fierce crackling of the flames, rising in curling columns to heaven—houses blown into the air, with loud and dreadful explosions—brands, like meteors, blazing through the atmosphere, which seemed itself on fire—all together exhibited a scene of terrible sublimity.

"The number of houses destroyed can be little less than three hundred. And the distress of so many families, at once robbed of wealth and comfort, calls loudly for the charitable assistance of their more fortunate neighbours. The Common Hall have collected 1000 dollars for their relief;—but this can go but little way with so great a number. The citizens here are raising subscriptions for their use, and look with confidence for the humane assistance of other towns in this state. Indeed the situation of the poor is truly afflicting. The weather has set in very severely, and the unfeeling butchers have raised the price of beef one third, and every article of provision in proportion"

Charleston, South-Carolina, January 31st, 1804.

SIR,

IN compliance with a resolution of the Trustees of the South-Carolina College, I take the liberty of communicating to you, that they have in contemplation to proceed to an election of a *President* and *Professors*, on the 22d day of April next. The object of this communication is to solicit your assistance, in circulating the information among those of your acquaintance, who may probably propose themselves, as candidates, for those offices.

The salary, which the Trustees offer to the President, is two thousand five hundred dollars; to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Sciences connected with it, fifteen hundred dollars; and to the Professors, one thousand dollars: In addition to which, the President is to be provided with a house for his residence; and each of the other Professors to be boarded and accommodated in the College, at the expence of the institution.

As Columbia, the place where this institution is established, is but imperfectly known in the distant parts of the union; and some prejudices prevail, too generally, against a residence in our state, I beg leave to assure you, that whether we consider health, beauty, convenience or society, it is, in all these respects, an eligible situation.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your humble servant,
WILL'M. JOHNSON, Jun.
President of the Board of Trustees.

A North Carolina paper, of the 21st of February says, "We hear with regret, that by reason of bad health, Alfred Moore, Esq. of this state, has been induced to resign his Office of Associate Justice of the supreme court of the United States. We lament that the community are to be deprived of so able, independent, and upright a Judge."

CITY OF ASTRACAN.

From a foreign paper, under head of Copenhagen, Nov. 5, 1803.

The following details which have been published respecting the Asiatic town of Astracan, comprised in the vast provinces of Russia, and centre of the commerce between that state and Persia, by means of the Caspian sea, in the neighbourhood of which it is situated, give an idea of its importance, and of the prosperity to which it has risen by degrees.—It possesses an establishment of silk-worms, eighty-four silk manufactures, eighty-one cotton manufactories, five morocco manufactories, seventy-four dye-houses, twenty-four brick-kilns, ninety-two vineyard-plots, two hundred and twelve mills, &c. The commercial houses consist of eleven hundred and eighty Russians, five foreigners, eighteen Tartars and four Hindoos. Among the inhabitants there are two thousand one hundred and eighty two persians, Bucharas and Hindoos.

The town contains two thousand shops, six convents, fifty-seven churches, four of which are Armenian, two Catholic, one Lutherian, twenty-seven Tartarian mosques, and a meeting house of Hindoos.

From the REPERTORY.

WHO ARE THE TRUE FRIENDS, AND WHO THE REAL ENEMIES TO THE UNION OF THE STATES?

This is a question of the utmost importance—it is interesting to every man, who feels any relation to our political concerns—it is now in agitation before the public, and, would to God, it were canvassed with that respect to reason and truth which its consequence requires. In a community which has gloried in its privileges of obtaining knowledge, which has pretended to value those privileges, and to have improved them with solicitude, shall the shallow rant of a treacherous demagogue, or the low wit of an abandoned time server divest the attention of men, who would be called enlightened, from the path of honest inquiry? If there be within our government a set of *disorganizers*, enemies to our peace, foes to our Union and revolutionists in principles, which we seriously believe there is, it is highly expedient that they be known, characterized and detested; let it be investigated who constitutes this combination.—The decision need not be suspended for want of evidence, and we wish for nothing so sincerely as a just and sober examination.

The object of associating in civil society is mutual protection and benefit. It is with this view that the individuals of a community form a social compact, thereby securing the power of the whole society to protect the rights of each member.—With this design were formed the several state governments of America, and as it respects domestic concerns, they were fully adequate to the purpose intended. After these were established, their local proximity, and the additional strength they might acquire, by combination, prompted to a national Union. Thus, individuals adopted State Governments for the security of individuals; and on the same principle, the several states formed a higher association, to increase *their* respective security,—having and claiming as far as was practicable, the same relation to the general Union, that the individual possesses with regard to his State.*

Hence we find, that to consult the interests of the respective States is the duty of the national government; it was the grand object in their coalescence, and when it ceases to be regarded, the purpose of combination is defeated, its utility vanishes, and the condition on which it subsists is violated.

Should any of these principles be denied, we are ready to support them; but while the language used at the time of our adopting the federal constitution is read and remembered, while the particular organization of the upper branch of the National Legislature is contemplated, and while the Sovereignty of the several States is acknowledged, it is expected they will be admitted by the candid.

Now compare these principles with the conduct and doctrines of the parties at variance, and let us see who merit the stigma of disorganizers and antifederalists; who are labouring for a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Those, certainly, are the enemies to our political integrity, who would have the government administered on different principles from those on which it was established—Those favour a succession of certain States from the Union, who would deprive them of the advantages which they derive, or ought to derive, from the Federal Government.

Has the conduct of the present administration been directed by a reference to the general good, or with a view to favour the interests of a party? We take as answer, the declaration of a member of Congress, a supporter of the administration, who boldly asserted that party considerations did and ought to govern them.

Has not the influence of the small States been prostrated before that of the large? We have noticed with regret, opinions advanced in Congress, maintaining, that whatever might be the will of a majority of States, the will of a majority of citizens of the United States ought to predominate.

Has the present administration endeavoured to preserve that balance of influence between the extremes of the Union, which is essential to their tranquility and independence? We see the influence of New England humbled in the dust. Her voice is no longer heard—New laws are made, by which thousands of foreigners are privileged to oppose her—New territories are purchased which distort the body politic as well as the boundaries of the American empire. Her coffers are emptied and their contents appropriated in different parts of the union; and the constitution itself is new modelled to circumscribe the exercise of her wishes.

We seriously invite every person, who would inform himself who are paving the way to a division of the States, to examine the whole conduct of the present administration. Do not all its leading measures tend to favour one part of the Union and weaken the other? And if so, is it not a consequence arising from the nature of society, that when government ceases to be just, and beneficial, the basis of the connexion between it and the government is destroyed? When the partiality of an administration becomes oppressive to a part of the community, that partiality breaks the bond of Union, and the administration must be chargeable with the result.

There are individuals among us who, with boldness, support doctrines of the same pernicious tendency. It is certain that if the government of the United States is to be converted entirely in a popular system, the consequence will be, a total destruction of State sovereignty. If the interests of particular States are to be subservient to the will of the general mass of citizens, then is the government completely consolidated—State influence will be done away and all power be proportioned to the quantum of population alone. Is not this a destructive change in our national policy—does it not destroy a fundamental principle in our Federal compact? Yet this doctrine, fatal in its tendency as it is, is now warmly advocated, by some among us; and these are the men who are insidiously proclaiming that we, who would preserve the government in its first established, federative plan, are desirous to effect a dissolution of the Union! But it cannot long be a question with an enlightened public, whether they are the promoters of a disunion, who support measures injurious to our dearest privileges, which must alienate this part of the community from the general government, or they, who oppose this ruinous policy, who protest against its operation, and honestly predict the consequences which must ensue, if it be not relinquished. By the present administration, the system of reciprocal deference and benefit is relinquished—by our democrats, their work of destruction is countenanced and justified. Let their papers be examined in proof of this, and then let an impartial public determine, whether those who detect and expose their plans, and point out their inevitable effects, who are continually labouring to maintain that respect to the several rights and liberties of the States, which the Federal Government was to protect and not to destroy—whether these are not the true and decided *FRIENDS OF THE UNION.*

* *It is true that in our federal government, there exist many relations between it and individuals.—These, however, were permitted by the States. It is likewise true that each Commonwealth composing the Union has not an equal influence in the confederacy—this resulted from the ambition of the more populous States; it was one of the compromissorial arrangements, which took place between the great and small States.*

FROM THE BALANCE.

On Monday the 13th inst. came on the argument upon the application for a new trial in the case of the people against Harry Croswell. This cause is undoubtedly fresh in the recollection of every friend to liberty. The application was made on several grounds, but the two most important were—1st, That chief justice Lewis, ought, at the trial, to have permitted the truth to be given in evidence—and, 2nd, that he ought to have submitted the whole matter in issue to the jury. Mr. Van Ness opened the argument on Monday for Mr. Croswell. Mr Cains, of New-York, followed him on the part of the people. The court then adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Spencer submitted his argument on the same side, and was replied to by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison was followed by General Hamilton, who spoke until night; when being much exhausted, the court adjourned until morning. Gen. Hamilton then resumed his argument, and closed about noon on Wednesday. The argument was conducted with great ability by every gentleman engaged in it. It will not, however, be thought invidious to say, that the speech of Gen. Hamilton exceeded the expectation and even the hope of his friends.—He rose above himself; I had almost said above human nature. The topics were of a most interesting and important nature. It was a mighty effort in the cause of liberty—and tho' the life of this great man has been one perpetual struggle, in the cause of liberty, I must question whether any act of his has been of such essential service to his country, to freedom, to republicanism, as this bold stand in favour of the press. The power of eloquence was exhibited in his speech beyond conception. To convince and persuade—to force the tear from the eye of the aged, and the young—to agitate, to sooth, to calm them at pleasure, is the test of true eloquence.—This he did. It was a day of triumph for virtue and talents.

All the arguments were taken, and, we understand are to be published. I cannot presume to say what the court will decide; undoubtedly, however, liberty and law will be the guides to their decision.

CATO.

LANSING AND BURR.

It will be recollected that we yesterday, in remarking on a letter in the American Citizen, expressed our doubts whether there had been a formal and public meeting of the federalists at Albany on the impending election for governor: we now feel authorised to say, in express terms, that there has been no such meeting, and that general Hamilton has not, either in public or private, made any speech like that ascribed to him, advising that the *federal party* should vote for Chancellor Lansing in preference to Mr. Burr. On this subject we hold it to be highly important, that, at present, especially while two interesting questions are pending, one relative to the charter, the other relative to the merchants' bank, which in their consequences must shake the city to its centre; we say, we hold it highly important that all men of fair minds and integrity of character, should be explicitly cautious how they commit themselves to the friends of Mr.

Burr or Mr. Lansing; the only safe course being in our opinion, a *perfect neutrality*.—Whether the federalists, as a party, shall give their support to Mr Lansing or to Mr. Burr, is a question surely not necessary or even proper to be decided until it is determined that we shall or shall not have a candidate of our own.

(N. Y. Ev Post.)

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature of New-Jersey, incorporating a Banking and Insurance Company in the township of Newark, with power to extend their capital stock to 400,000 dollars.

The following [illegible] is translated from a paper received from Isle of France, which is said to have been passed in consequence of some American vessels trading between the Isle of France and Isle of Bourbon.

COLONIAL ASSEMBLY.

Sitting of the 16th Fructidor (Sept. 3, 1803.)

The Assembly, considering that it is essentially important to protect national commerce, have resolved and do hereby resolve:

Art. I. No foreign vessel shall, directly or indirectly, carry on the coasting trade between the isles of France, of Reunion, Seychells and Madagascar, upon the penalty of forfeiture of the vessel and cargo of the offenders.

Art. II. The forfeiture shall be declared without appeal by the tribunal of correctional police, [de police correctionnelle.]

Art. III. Information of this law shall be given to all the captains of foreign vessels which shall arrive at this island, to the end that they may not plead ignorance.

This decree shall be carried for the sanction of the Governor General, read, published, printed and posted up without delay.

(Signed) PETIT, *President.*

By the Colonial Assembly,

(Signed) BOUDRET, *Sec'ay.*

I consent and will cause it to be executed according to its form and tenor.

Done at Port North West, Isle of France, this 26th Fructidor, year 11 of the French Republic.

The Governor, General, (signed) MAGALLON.

A true copy, (Signed) AUBERT, Assistant Sec.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Mr. Elliot, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin Emmons, made the following report:

The petitioner, in behalf of himself and sixty associates, inhabitants of the state of Vermont, prays that Congress would grant to them, for the purpose of settlement and cultivation, a tract of the territory lately acquired by the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi near the mouth of the Ohio, of six miles square, on such terms and conditions as the states composing the Union have heretofore granted their lands to settlers, or as congress shall deem proper.

While the committee feel no disposition to express an opinion unfavourable to the prayer of the petitioners, they believe it would be improper to grant it at the present moment. Without presuming to anticipate the course which it may be the interest and policy of the United States to pursue, in the disposition of the public lands in the territories west of the Mississippi, they beg leave to recommend that the farther consideration of the prayer of the said petition be postponed until the next session of Congress.

Agreed to.

The House went into a committe of the whole on the resolution of Mr. Kennedy to lay out the money collected for the relief of seamen in the ports wherein it is collected.

The committee, after some discussion of the resolution, rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means reported a bill making appropriatons for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and Spain of the 12th of August 1802.

Referred to a committee of the whole House.

The Post-Office bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Thomas moved a resolutinn, declaring that the acceptance by John Smith of a seat in the Senate, had vacated his seat in the House, and instructing the Speaker to inform the Executive of New-York of the vacancy.

Agreed to.

Mr. Leib presented a bill to amend the charter of George Town, which was made the order for Wednesday.

The consideration of the report of the joint committee on an adjournment of Congress was postponed to Friday.

The House went into a committee of the whole —Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of a select committee on the memorial of Tennessee, &c. —which concludes with a resolution for the appropriation of [illegible] dollars to defray such expences as may sanction for holding any treaty or treaties with any nation of Indians south of the Ohio, to extinguish Indian rights.

On motion of Dr. Dickson the blank was filled with 15,000 dollars.

A debate then ensued on the resolution, which was supported by Messrs. Dickson, Lyon, G. W. Campbell, Alston, Blackledge and Holland; and opposed by Messrs S. L. Mitchell, R. Griswold and Gregg—when the question was taken and the resolution negatived—Ayes 39—Noes 50.

TUESDAY, February 28.

The House went into a committee of the whole —Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill from the Senate, for *erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof.*

On reading the 4th section, as follows.

Sect. 4. The legislative powers shall be vested in the governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States, from among those holding real estate therein, and who shall have resided one year, at least, in the said territory, and hold no office of profit under the territory, or the United States. The governor, by and with advice and consent of the said legislative council, or of a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Their legislative powers shall also extend to all the rightful powers of legislation; but no law shall be valid, which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen, or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions or worship; in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another. The governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which shall be made, and shall from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before congress; which if disapproved of by congress, shall thenceforth be of no force. The governor, or legislative council, shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to land within the said territory. The governor shall convene and prorogue the legislative council, whenever he may deem it expedient. It shall be his duty to obtain all the information in his power, in relation to the customs, habits, and dispositions of the inhabitants of the said territory, and communicate the same, from time to time, to the president of the United States.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Leib, who moved to strike out the words giving the Governor the power of proroguing the Legislative Council.

Mr Gregg declared himself not only in favor of divesting the Governor of this power, but likewise in favor of limiting the appointment of the legislative council by the President to one year, after which they should be chosen by the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Leib declared his coincidence in opinion with his colleague.

Mr. Varnum expressed his opinion that the inhabitants of Louisiana were entitled, under the treaty, to the rights of self government; and with the view of trying the sense of the House on this principle he moved that the committee should rise, in which case he said he would move the reference of the bill, for amendment, to a select committee.

Mr. Elliot was of opinion that the bill, with a few amendments which could be easily made, would comprise the best system for the government of the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Gregg thought it would be best to take a question on the principle contained in the section before the making a reference to a select committee.

Mr. Eustis opposed the rising of the committee and advocated the principle of the bill.

Mr. Lyon spoke in favour of the rising of the committee, with a view to extend the elective franchise to the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Lucas supported the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) suggested the propriety of waving the motion for the committee rising, and substituting a motion to strike out the 4th section.

Mr. Varnum having so modified his motion.

Mr. Macon supported it, and urged the propriety of extending the second grade of territorial government to Louisiana.

Messrs. Ebner, Leib, and G. W. Campbell supported; and Mr. Huger opposed this motion, when the committee rose without any question being taken and obtained leave to sit again; when the House adjourned.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived here yesterday, the brig Seaflower, capt. Glover, in 62 days from Amsterdam. By this arrival we have received Dutch papers to the 9th Dec. which, although several days later than our previous accounts from Europe, contain no intelligence of any particular importance. The invasion of England was still talked of, and anxiously expected; but every thing which related to the manner in which it was to be conducted, was merely conjectural. Capt. Glover informs that on the 9th Dec. all the Lighters and other craft in the harbour of Amsterdam, were pressed by order of government, for the purpose of transporting troops to the Texel, where they were to be embarked on board of a large fleet of transports, prepared for that purpose, and which dropped down in Co. with Capt. G. to the number of about 20 ships of considerable burthen, besides a great number of other vessels. Capt. G. further informs, that an immediate embarkation of the troops was expected, and from every appearance he judged that some important step was about to be taken.

NEW YORK, February 17.

FEVER IN ENGLAND.—It appears, from our late London papers, that a fever, of a deadly and malignant nature, rages in the town of New-Castle, (Eng.) The victim is seized with a violent pain in the forehead, which is quickly followed by a stupor, and in a short time he is reduced to a very weak condition. It had become so alarming, that the magistrates had taken notice of it, and had ordered out the fire engines, with instructions to wash every lane and alley on the Quay side completely clean.

From Halifax papers to the 12th inst, received by Capt. Vent.

HALIFAX, Jan. 26.—The brigg Ann Stewart, from London, for this place was driven on shore, in a heavy gale of wind, about four weeks ago, on Port Jolly point (six leagues beyond Liverpool) after having let go both anchors, and rode for upwards of 20 hours.—Crew saved.

Extract of a letter from Windsor, dated January 18th, 1804.

A most melancholy accident happened at Falmouth on the night of Monday last; Mr. Jonathan Marsters's house took fire in the course of the night, and was burnt to the ground; and shocking to relate, Mr. Marsters and his eldest daughter were burned to death; their bones were taken from among the ruins on Tuesday morning; another of his daughters was considerably burned and much bruised.

Feb 9. By a letter from Picton of the 2d inst. we learn that the ship Aurora from Greenock, for that place, had been cast on shore near Canso.—The ship it is supposed will be lost.—The crew and passengers are saved.

By some seamen arrived here, who lately belonged to the ship Aurora, M'Lean, from Greenock for Picton, we learn that the Aurora arrived off Picton, in 29 days passage; but was prevented by the ice from entering that harbour.—After beating about some days, she sprung aleak; and both pumps not being able to keep her free, she was driven on shore, in a gale of wind about three weeks ago, near the mouth of the gut of Canso.—Mr. Hector M'Lean, his wife, sister and niece—Dr. M'Kenzie, and a Mr. Henderson, for Jamaica, were the passengers. The only public intelligence which we have been able to obtain from the seamen, is merely negative.—The invasion had not taken place when they sailed; which must have been late in December.

Our readers will find, in this day's Gazette, extracts from Halifax papers to the 13th of February, received by capt. Vent, of the brig Adventure. It will be seen, that verbal news as late as the middle of December, had been received at Halifax, by the ship Aurora, in 26 days from Greenock, which vessel was wrecked off Picton.

February 24.

LATE FROM ALBANY,

Monday Evening, 11 o'clock.

Fortune still favours the prospects of the *little band.* Never was witnessed such turmoil and confusion as Albany affords. Our legislative bodies are converted into electioneering committees. The affairs of the state are neglected, while they are assembling in *caucus* night and day, to appoint a Governor for the people. De Witt Clinton keeps his tools constantly at work.

Mr. LANSING has formally declined. Indeed it is doubtful whether the Clintonians were serious in wishing him for Governor. It is understood that this offer to him was attended with circumstances rather insulting to his feelings: it was also previously made to others.

The Clintons and the Livingstons have now laid their heads together, to provide a Governor for the state from their associate families. DE WITT sighed for the office, but had discovered that he stood no chance. He has now clubbed forces with the Livingstons, entered into articles of alliance, and they have taken from that family MORGAN LEWIS, to be the Governor. Their runners had been dispatched all over the state with the nomination of Mr. Lansing. They now have to dispatch couriers with the news, that Mr. Lansing refuses to be supported by them, and that the *families* have chosen for the people, Chief Justice Lewis. The affair was this evening arranged, as usual, in *Legislative caucus.*

Dismay and defeat sit on all their faces—the people are disgusted with them, and the name of AARON BURR, gains daily *hosts* of friends. It is a standard round which the steady and valuable citizens rally.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 29.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,

of President and Vice-President.

At a meeting of one hundred and ten Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held at the Capitol in Washington, on the evening of the 25th of February, 1804.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, of the Senate, was unanimously called to the *chair.*

After a very able discussion of the importance of selecting the most proper characters for the next presidential election.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was unanimously nominated for the next PRESIDENT—and the ballots being taken GEORGE CLINTON, governor of New-York, was by a very large majority, nominated for the next VICE-PRESIDENT.

A respectable committee, consisting of a member from each state, was appointed to make proper arrangements.

ALEXANDRIA, February 24.

Yesterday the nativity of WASHINGTON was celebrated in this place, in that truly rational and dignified style, which reflects the highest honor on the admirers of departed worth. The Washington society of Alexandria, instituted for the laudable purpose of commemorating the virtues, and the glorious actions of that much lamented citizen, and also to aid and perpetuate certain charities, which his humane and munificent mind delighted to exercise, assembled at Mr. Gadsby's Hotel, at 12 o'clock, the children of the Washington Free School, 40 in number, to which this society contribute annually a portion of its funds, assembled at the same place, who were all uniformly clad at the expence of the society; at a signal gun they were drawn up in military order, in front of the Hotel, on their right a band of music, the members of the society headed by the orator and officers passed them in review, when the boys with an appropriate manœuvre of hats saluted the society with a promptitude and exactness which would not have disgraced disciplined troops. Here the heart that delights in charity, had an opportunity of feasting on the countenances of this grateful little band. The procession proceeded with martial music to the Presbyterian church—The service of the day commenced with solemn music, after which the Rev. Mr. Maffet, addressed the throne of grace in a short, but instructive prayer, which was followed by an Anthem; when John Carlisle Herbert, Esq. delivered an oration. The society returned in the same order, when a discharge of 17 rounds from the Market-square, was fired in presence of the society by a platoon of its members.

In the evening an entertainment was given at Gadsbys's, which was the most numerous and splendid assembly ever witnessed in this place. At eleven o'clock the ladies were invited to take a view of the supper room, which was elegantly decorated with a transparent painting of Washington at the east end of the room and opposite to it, a painting of a Frigate under easy sail; when the Ladies entered the room Washington's March, was commenced by a band which was continued until the ladies had all moved round the room and taken a view of the decorations on the supper table, which we venture to say, far exceeded any thing of the kind in this part of the country, and did great honor to the Provider.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

For the benefit of

Mr. M'K E N Z I E.

This Evening, Wednesday, March 7th, 1804, will be presented, for the first time in Virginia, the the celebrated Comedy of

NEAR BOTH SIDES.

(Written by Thomas Holcroft, author of "School for Arrogance," "Road to Ruin," &c. &c.)

Fairfax—Mr. M'Kenzie.
Transit—Mr. Green.
Headlong—Mr. Story.
Medford—Mr. Clark.
Sir Ralph Harpen—Mr. Hopkins.
Steward—Mr. Rutherford.
Quillet—Mr. Clare.
Sir Luke Loftalt—Mr. Bailey.
Major Tennis—Mr. Sanford.
Gregory—Mr. West.
Jones—Mr. Martin.
Master of Hotel—Mr. Comer.
Bailiff—Mr. Sully.
Robert—Mr. Barrymore.

Eliza——Mrs. Green.
Caroline——Miss Medford.

A comic SONG—"What is Woman Like?"—by Mr. Hopkins.

A SONG—by Mr. Story.

To which will be added, a celebrated Farce, (never performed here) called

Mrs. WIGGINS.

Old Wiggins—Mr. M'Kenzie.
Young Wiggins—Mr. Hopkins.
Mr. O'Bubble—Mr. Green.
Mr. Postup—Mr. Clare.
Trim—Mr. Rutherford.
1st Bailiff—Mr. Comer.
2d Bailiff—Mr. Barrymore.
1st Waiter—Mr. Sanford.
2d Waiter—Mr. Martin.
Mrs. Chloe Wiggins——Miss Medford.
Mrs. T. Wiggins——Mrs. Lynch.

☞ *Tickets to be had as usual—price 1 Dollar.*

LOST,

ON Saturday last, a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a considerable sum of money in Bank Notes, and some papers, which can be of no use to any person but the owner. TWENTY DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to the subscriber, in the upper end of Henrico; or leave it in the hands of the printer.

William Winston.

March 5th, 1804.

N B. The Book contained a receipt of Mr. Wm. Galt's for between sixty and seventy pounds, and a receipt against an open account for about thirteen pounds.

I wish to dispose of my

LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and considerable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450£. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was postponed by the mutual consent of all the parties. It will now positively be sold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

March 6, 1834.

Profile Frames.

W. B A C H E,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands Baking, and if he has some knowledge of Gardening, he would be prefered. For further particulars, enquire of THE PRINTER.

February 15.

MY HORSE,

DION,

WILL ſtand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers's, Perſon county, [North-Carolina] 23 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the firſt of Auguſt.

John Nelſon.

Mecklenburg Feb. 23, 1804.

To the Public.

DURING the enſuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to purſue the profeſſional inſtruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His courſe of inſtruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, Hiſtory, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, political Economy and Metaphyſics; exerciſes in Compoſition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will alſo conſtitute regular and eſſential parts of the plan he propoſes to purſue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for inſtruction in the ſeveral departments of ſcience, and forty dollars for inſtruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he propoſes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will alſo be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the ſchool & lecture room By conſiderate and candid men, J. Ogilvie preſumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed neceſſary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at preſent palpably and proverbially below the ſtandard of equitable compenſation for the labor which the inſtructor undergoes and the ſervices he renders. A very brief ſtatement will place this important ſubject in a clear and intereſting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profeſſion, on which the virtue, accompliſhments and happineſs of individuals, what occupation ſoever they may embrace and in what ſituation ſoever they are placed, eſſentially depend. The bleſſings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviouſly & indiſſolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic inſtructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will deſire nothing more ardently, than that this profeſſion, which ſo many cauſes have combined to degrade, ſhould be reſtored to its proper rank in public eſtimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this ſort, whilſt the pecuniary compenſation which the inſtructor receives for his ſervices however important, for his exertions however laborious, is ſo miſerable ſcanty, as to doom him to celibacy, inſuperable indigence and ſordid obſcurity. Until inſtructors ſhall receive a pecuniary compenſation propotioned to their talents, attainments and ſervices, the education of youth muſt be abandoned to ſciolifts, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprize, genius and learning, will neceſſarily prefer thoſe occupations, where ſuch accompliſhments are moſt likely to obtain their proper eſtimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expoſe himſelf to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in juſtice to the ſubject and himſelf forbear to add, that ſince his arrival in Virginia, his abilities ſuch as they are, have been exerted in the buſineſs of juvenile education with aſſiduity and enthuſiaſm. To this purſuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the beſt energies of his mind. No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been ſpared, to qualify himſelf to communicate uſeful knowledge and infuſe virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and ſcience comprehended in his courſe, he has endeavored to collect information from every acceſſible ſource. If on any ſubject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely ſay, it does not proceed from the want of ſincere wiſhes and perſevering efforts to diſcover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal ſtudy have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguiſhed he fears for ever the native cheerfulneſs and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleaſure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the conſoling conſciouſneſs of having zealouſly endeavored to be uſeful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of phyſical independence, he has ſcarcely been able to obtain a comfortable ſubſiſtence. Theſe obſervations are not made in the ſpirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpoſe of obviating a miſconſtruction of the motive which has induced him to increaſe his charge for tuition. He is deſtined probably during the prime of his life to purſue the buſineſs of juvenile inſtruction, nor does he murmur at his deſtiny.—At the ſame time he cannot think himſelf juſtly expoſed to the charge of unreaſonable ſelfiſhneſs, when he indulges a wiſh, that the emoluments of the laborious and uſeful occupation he purſues ſhould be ſufficient to afford the means of comfortable ſubſiſtence and the proſpect of permanent exemption, from the ſevereſt diſaſters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *deſtitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wiſhes to receive five or ſix of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the firſt quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meaburn, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Faſhionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The celebrated Engliſh Horſe

STIRLING,

HAS been advertiſed ſeveral years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred Horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and 7 Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares inſured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the inſurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10ſ6 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. tawtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. N. R.

Virginia—to wit:

At a Chancery District Court, held in the city of Williamsburg, 23d day of July, 1803.

Benjamin Kidd, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Crittenden and Jane Crittenden, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Crittenden not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of April term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the former Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

Anth'y. Robinſon, c. c.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well ſelected aſſortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burniſhed Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-Houſe, near the Baſin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commiſſion. Perſons inclined to intruſt their property to his care, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention to their intereſt.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond diſtrict, September 29th, 1803.

Between

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

And

James Maury, Smith, Johnſton and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnſton and Company, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinſley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a ſuperior court of Chancery for the Richmond diſtrict, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, agent and repreſentative of the late houſe of Hunter, Banks, & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

John McPherſon and Alexander Ruſſell, Def's.

THE Defendents not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

The noted Horſe

WILD-AIR,

A FINE bay, about fifteen hands and one inch high, will ſtand to cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, alternately at the Subſcriber's ſtable, in the forks of Hanover, and at Hanover courthouſe; at the laſt mentioned place on Wedneſdays and Thurſdays, unleſs early in the ſeaſon he ſhould on Thurſdays be carried to ſome public place or meeting to be ſhewn.

The price of the ſeaſon will be Ten Dollars, payable the firſt of December next; but may be diſcharged with Seven Dollars, if paid by the firſt of September enſuing; for the leap, Four Dollars will be required, to be paid when the mares are covered, and in either caſe One Shilling and Sixpence to the groom—The ſeaſon will expire the firſt of Auguſt.

The mares ſent to the horſe while ſtanding at the ſubſcriber's, good and extenſive paſturage will be furniſhed, *gratis*; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

WILDAIR's colts juſtly entitle him to be ranked among the beſt horſes—He was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handell, his grand dam by Camden, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, and his great, great grand dam by Old Jolly Roger.

John Thornton, ſen.

Forks of Hanover, Feb. 18th, 1804.

The Subſcriber

Offers for ſale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in ſight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

Virginia;

At a ſuperior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, September the 12th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Iſaiah Morton, and Edward Nunnellee, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Morton, jun. Daniel Johnſton, and Molly, his wife; John Dyer, and Lavina, his wife; Champe Auſtin, and Amey, his wife; Stephen Arthur, and Jenny, his wife; Leonard Turley, and Suckey, his wife; John Morton, Patſey Morton, James Morton, Nancy Morton, Armiſtead Morton, Jacob Morton, Hezekiah Morton, and Richard Morton, repreſentatives of John Morton, ſen. deceaſed, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the 6th day of February, 1804.

George Boſton, Plaintiff, } In Chancery.

AGAINST

John Boſton, and *James Boſton*, adminiſtrators of *Ewell Boſton*, deceaſed, Defendants. }

THE defendant John Boſton not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt Monday in May next and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome public newſpaper in this commonwealth for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſte,

John Nicholas, C. A. C.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is about, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Southfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on producing ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Roſe.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

The celebrated Engliſh Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,

Agent for

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by dealing or otherwiſe, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpoſe of receiving the above debts—*thoſe*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Cheſterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Weſtham, and ſix miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good ſoil—convenicnce to the ſeat of government; a handſome ſituation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill ſeat, with permiſſion to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good ſpring water.

The ſubſcriber would be glad alſo to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. Theſe houſes are not finiſhed, but they will be completed in courſe of the ſpring, and one of them is now in ſufficient forwardneſs to ſhew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804. } tf Apr.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Boſher,

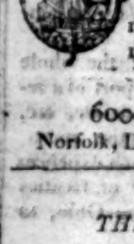
Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed faſt-ſailing Ship

AURORA;



WILL be diſpatched with all poſſible ſpeed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertſon & Brown.

6000 buſhels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Shiphard & Bendle

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.

All perſons having claims againſt the concern are deſired to bring them forward in order to receive payment: and all thoſe perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the parties, by note or otherwiſe, as no further indulgence can be given. JAMES SHIPHARD.

THOMAS BENDLE.

THOMAS BENDLE,

Saddler,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches, as heretofore, in the houſe oppoſite the Eagle Tavern and formerly occupied by Capt. William Auſtin. He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement hitherto received; and hopes, by a ſtrict attention to buſineſs to merit the continuance of their favors.

Richmond, 20th February, 1804. 3ap.